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**Col. Johnston, the Leader of our
Utah Army.**

The interest attached to the Mormon question naturally excites some curiosity as to the individual charged by the government with the difficult and delicate responsibilities of the present Utah expedition. He is not only to exhibit military abilities of a high order for the security of his little army in its Siberian campaign, but he must be possessed of superior civil qualifications to guide his dealings with the misgoverning people who are represented as denying the authority of our constitution. The following sketch of his past career, which we find in the "Press," will, therefore, be read with interest:

Col. Albert Sydney Johnston, of the second regiment of cavalry, now commanding in Utah, stands a little over six feet high, is of a large, bonny, snappy frame, with a grave but pleasant face; possesses quite unassuming manners, forming in all a person of attractive and rather imposing appearance. Born in Kentucky, he was graduated from the military academy at West Point in 1826, at about the age of twenty. Though holding a high position in his class, his active temperament induced him to waive appointment in the more scientific but sedentary branches of the service, and he was gazetted a brevet second lieutenant of the sixth regiment of infantry, then engaged in service on our Indian frontier.

The statements of frontier life, though, did not satisfy his aspirations, and in the breaking out of the Texas revolution, he resigned his commission in the United States army, and proceeded at once to offer his services to the embryo republic. Entering Texas without letters of recommendation, he modestly sought a position as a volunteer. Accident one day brought the young volunteer to the notice of the lamented Bask, then holding the office of a general. Struck with the comprehensiveness and clearness of his remarks, the general made some inquiries in relation to him, and sending for him, found that he had in his ranks a man not only conversant with military organization, in its general and in its details, but who possessed profound military knowledge with great strategic abilities. He at once made him the adjutant-general of his command, and in this grade Johnston shared with his commanding officer in the victory of San Jacinto.

The revolution in Texas afforded but a small field for military distinction; yet before its close, the adjutant-general had attained the rank of a general. The war ended, General Johnston settled upon a farm, and literally converting his sword into a plowshare, Cincinnati-like, tilled the earth with his own hands. Called from his retirement to fill the office of Secretary of War, he sustained himself with great ability, and gained in his political, as he had previously done in his military career, the respect and affection of the people of Texas.

When Mexico worried us into a war in 1846, this graduate of West Point, adjutant-general, general, Secretary of War, again rendered his services to his country. Pushing no claims for office, though he might with propriety have sought the highest, he came forward, with his rifle on his shoulder, as a private soldier. The regiment, however, made him its colonel, and in that capacity he served until disabled by exposure of service. Gen. Taylor, though he parted with the regiment, would not let his colonel go, and to secure his valuable aid attached him to his person as an inspector-general.

Sharing with "Old Zack" the dangers and glories of Buena Vista, he returned to the United States and to his farm. Offered paymaster in the army in 1846, he accepted it. In March, 1846, on the raising of four new regiments, the Hon. Secretary of War, Mr. Jefferson Davis, who knew Johnston's military qualifications and services, appointed him colonel of the second cavalry, and soon after ordered him to the military command of the department of Texas. The present administration have assigned him to the command of Utah.

In all the relations of life Col. Johnston, or Gen. Johnston, as he is more generally called, seemed to have filled ably every part to which he has been cast. Not only has he been able, but his ability has been accompanied by the esteem and respect of all the communities, civil or military, into which he has been thrown.

"NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES NOT RECEIVED HERE."—A gentleman recently arrived here from the North, via Baltimore, the Chesapeake Bay, Norfolk and Portsmouth, informs us that the above announcement stares every passenger in the face who goes to procure his ticket at the ticket-office on board the steamer "North Carolina," of the Bay Line. The line has certainly a right to refuse uncurrent money if it chooses, but why this insulting placard—this contemptuous discrimination against North Carolina alone of all the States in the Union? That in a boat named after the State, this fact insult to every North Carolinian should be so ostentatiously paraded, is surely strange.

We like the Bay route—we have ever found its officers clever, gentlemanly and accommodating. We have always advised our friends to take that route as the most pleasant, and we now ask them to remove this offensive notice, which is doing much to prejudice their line with every citizen of the State.

The above is from the Wilmington Journal of the 25th inst., and for an outrage, so entirely unjust and unprovoked, merits a rebuke in language, not so mild. We are "law and order" advocates; but the temptation would be more than our State pride would bear, were we to meet with such an insult, so grand and daring.

A SELECT PARTY.—Over 1,200 invitations were issued for Mrs. Douglas's party on Tuesday night. All the members of both Houses of Congress were invited.

Among the Books.

By J. STARR HOLLOWAY.

Captain Mayne Reid's Plant-Hunters—Scholarship's Life of Handel—Theodore Hook's Tales in Mason's Standard Library—Old Curiosity Shop, and Sketches by Boz in Dodo's Library—Blackwood, and the North British and London Quarterly Reviews—Stories and Legends by Grace Greenwood.

A new volume from the brilliant pen of Captain Mayne Reid, author of a score of fascinating works, has just been issued by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston: Messrs. Parry & McMillan, Philadelphia. Reid is well known as a dashing and all-wise writer, with a ready application, and an inimitable fund of humor, that sparkles at his touch like beads on the brimming cup. His relish for whatever is lively and stirring has led him into many strange and marvellous paths by unknown rivers and through unbroken forests. The new tale is, or purports to be, a record of *Adventures among the Himalayas Mountains*—whether wholly or in part fictitious, or whether a narrative of explorations actually participated in, need matter but little since the information of the country and its particular features contained in the development of the story may have been gathered from books almost as well as through personal experience. In the pleasant guise of three young men in search of rare and beautiful flowers and plants many thrilling adventures by field and forest with animals, birds, etc., are related, and the peculiar characteristics of eastern landscape scenery, and the rare attractiveness of its animal and vegetable kingdoms are pictured with all Reid's usual accuracy and appropriateness. The volume is handsomely illustrated.

Mr. Victor Schoeleher, an intelligent Frenchman, and an exile, has produced after years of laborious research into all the mass of contradictory information and misinformation upon the subject that has accumulated during the past century, the first complete and reliable biography of the great composer, *Geo. Frederick Handel*. Although a score or more biographies of this extraordinary genius have been written, German, French, Italian and English, it has been left to the French exile to produce the only entirely accurate and thorough history, not only of Handel but his epoch, with which the public has been favored. To supply the deficiencies, and correct the inaccuracies of so many writers whose opinions have been generally credited by the public if not by the thorough musical student was a work of great magnitude and delicacy, but we cannot trace where in one particular M. Schoeleher has failed in his task. His work is further a complete history of the state of music on and off the stage in Handel's time, and includes an appreciative comparison of the different schools then in possession of the lyric stage, and the reasons which led Handel to forsake the path that Bach had so successfully followed, to enter upon one of his own; which if not more successful then, time at least has acknowledged to have been of more real and enduring importance. To the student of musical literature this work, published in excellent library duodecimo form by Messrs. Mason Brothers, New York, will prove of the very first importance.

The same publishers are issuing in 12 mo. library style, with serviceable binding and excellent typographical finish, a Library of standard Tales, the third and fourth volumes of which, just published, comprise *Theodore Hook's Cousin William*, and *Gervase Skinner*, each in one volume. Among the modern sketches of domestic and fashionable English life, no one has been more successful than Theodore Hook; and the general voice of the critics gives the preference, among his numerous productions, to these very spirited and entertaining novels. They exhibit all the varieties of his style, and were written at a period of life when his experience was mature, and before his powers were impaired. They are from the third series of "Sayings and Doings; or sketches from life," where they were printed with the motto from Shakespeare on the title-page, "Full of wise saws and modern instances."

They were intended to illustrate certain popular proverbs, the two volumes just mentioned, showing off first in "Cousin William" the fatal effects of passion, and in "Gervase Skinner" the old adage, "Peavy wise and Pound foolish." They are very attractive in their new form, and should become vastly popular.

The uniform, illustrated duodecimo library edition of the complete works of Charles Dickens, publishing by T. B. Peterson, Esq., Philadelphia, is rapidly approaching completion. Four volumes have been issued, comprising *The Old Curiosity Shop*, and that wonderful series of six pictures which *much Dickens*, *Sketches by Boz*, each in two beautiful volumes, the first pair embellished with the original illustrations by Cattermole and H. K. Browne, and the "Sketches" with twenty engravings by George Cruikshank, the greatest humorist with the pencil and graver since William Hogarth, and in many points superior even to Hogarth. The *Old Curiosity Shop* is one of Dickens' most readable works, and will be gladly welcomed by those who have been purchasing the various volumes of Peterson's edition as they have appeared.

The famous "Sketches by Boz" which, nearly a quarter of a century ago, while their then unknown author was filling the uncertain post of parliamentary reporter on the "London Morning Chronicle," attracted such an extraordinary degree of favor and comment, will be none the less warmly welcomed by the new generation of readers, particularly since the pictures of life which they represented, faithful though they are in themselves, now have the advantage of Cruikshank's characteristic illustrations of those of course they were without on their first representation. These illustrations in the several successive writings of Dickens have been wonderful aids to publicity and popularity, since they give the reader a sort of personal knowledge of the various individuals introduced in each story. In all Mr. Peterson's volumes he has carefully preserved these illustrations, presenting well-executed repetitions of engraving, and preserving the spirit, and the grace, and the humor of them all. The paper, typography, and binding are also above all praise and warrant us fully in saying that, even the best European edition of Dickens at all compare with the Philadelphia edition which has the advantage also of being sold at a third of the English price. Two more volumes will complete the series.

Messrs. Loomis Scott & Co., N. York, the American publishers of Blackwood's Magazine and the four great leading British Quarterly Reviews, have just issued

these prospectus for 1858, an outline of which may be found in most of the country newspapers. These publications afford the cheapest and best reading that can be procured in the English language, the price of a single Review, or Blackwood, being put at the low figure for which much inferior American periodicals are furnished, while the whole five publications together may be had at the marvellously small price of ten dollars per annum. Here is reasonable intellectual aliment, literary wealth and abundance of the most varied and valuable character, at almost fabulous prices; for the same works cost in England, got up in precisely similar style, at a single one of the reviews put the reader into the same expense that here by our superior publishing facilities will secure for him the full and complete series. It is in this form they are of the greatest value. Among the articles in the last number of the *London Quarterly*—that steady old conservative periodical that has numbered among its contributors Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, and Lockhart, we find brilliant papers on George Stephenson, the Locomotive King; Cornwall; the Indian Mutiny; Venetian Embassy at the Court of James I; etc. Also a capital review of the School-Days at Rugby, lately republished in this country by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. In the *N. British Review*, the special theological periodical, also several elegant and elaborate articles on a variety of subjects. This valuable Review is now again conducted on the same principles and with the same vigor which characterized it when under the care of Chalmers and his illustrious co-workers. Those who do not wish to subscribe for the full series, these two, with *Blackwood*, make a good selection.

Stories and Legends of Travel and History is an entertaining little volume by Grace Greenwood, published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston; Messrs. Parry & McMillan, Philadelphia. Grace Greenwood is very justly a popular writer. She travels that she may write, and her present volume she presents many memories of her travels that will interest not only the young readers for whom the book is chiefly written, but also those "gray-haired boys" and "gray-haired girls" that Oliver Wendell Holmes speaks of. The volume is a pleasant one for any season. The same publishers have just issued Lowell's poems in two pocket volumes, of which we shall speak again.

Waifs from Washington.
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "TIMES."
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1858.
Metropolitan Morals.—A Lady Reporter—Indians.—A Native War Dance—Its Effects and Defects—Investigating Committees and their Objects—Business in Congress—The Death of Senator Russell—Eloquent Receptions—Necrology History—Local Affairs—City Telegraph—Senator Douglas' Great Ecstasy—The Dispute about the Medal—Important Rumor—The Com. on Foreign Relations and Special Message of President—The Celebration of the Royal Marriage—Pittsburg, &c., &c.

Washington has been nearly free from crime since the opening of Congress; but the fear which the National Legislature caused among the rogues and thieves who infested the city, seems to have been dispelled, and they are again at work with redoubled fury. A night does not pass but what some dreadful assault, assault, or crime of some nature transpires. Persons are knocked down and robbed with as much daring and bravery on our principal streets, as they are in the lowest dens of N. Y. The character of the Metropolis is fast receding into the immoral state it experienced last summer. The municipal authorities have endeavored to suppress this influx of crime, but their efforts are unavailing. It is seriously contemplated to introduce a bill into Congress, allowing it to regulate the Police affairs of the city. This is a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

I see it stated in some papers, that "M. J. W." (Miss Mary J. Windle), the brilliant correspondent of the *Charleston Courier*, has applied for a seat in the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Representatives. I take the liberty to contradict the rumor. No such application has been made, nor has there been any such intention. The story originated with some silly Reporter who suggested that she be admitted to the gallery, as she wrote so ably on public affairs. Such is the explanation of the paragraph going "the rounds," headed by a "Lady Reporter."

The various delegations of Indian tribes are yet with us; and so thoroughly have they become attached to the hospitality of the Federal City, that I opine they will remain as long as the Government will pay their expenses. They visited the Arsenal and Navy Yard a day or two since, accompanied by Lord Napier, the Sec. of War. Miss Lane and other ladies and gentlemen of note and station. At the Navy Yard they were frigidly received at the "blunder" Commodore Dahlgren's "big gun," which was fired so rapidly as to cause them to think that it proceeded from a supernatural power. After witnessing the firing, they repaired to the Marine Barracks where a native "War Dance" was held with all its savage fury. So real did it appear, and its apparent horrors were so disgusting, that the ladies became quite ill from the fright occasioned by their mimic representations of seeping. There was no "sham" about it—excepting the actual murder or scalping part.

As stated in my last, Investigating Committee was the usual order of the day in Congress; and I see no reason at the expiration of another week, but to reiterate the statement. It appears that nearly all of the officers of the last House of Reps. were more or less corrupt, and their transactions must be necessarily investigated. To effect this end, the House, following its well-established precedent, appoints a special Committee before which the delinquents are arraigned. The Grand Jury has been examining witnesses relative to the book fraud practiced by the late Clerk, and has terminated its labors. The special Committee will receive the testimony and report in a few days. Many startling facts will undoubtedly be revealed.

The Door Keeper of the last Congress (in the House) has also been arraigned before a Committee and his alleged illegal transactions are to be examined. A Committee has also been formed to examine the transactions attending the sale of the Government Reservation of Fort Snelling, which took place last Autumn. And thus the Committees are formed day after day to investigate the affairs of dishonest officials. This is evidently a Committee investigating Congress. However, most of

the members and Senators have spoken on the usual themes—Kansas and Central America—and subjects for Buncome speeches are exhausted. The House commenced to transact business in earnest the latter part of last week; and in the Senate a new business era has dawned. The Senate confirmed the Naval nominations, and the Naval Officers now here feel much relieved at its prompt action in the premises.

The announcement of the death of Senator Scott, in the Senate last week, was accompanied by the most feeling and eloquent eulogies from Senators Houston and Seward, that have been made since the death of the lamented Clay. Senator Houston was affected to tears, and there were many whose hearts beat in a common sympathy and union with his own. Senator Seward—although differing very widely from the deceased in political views—pronounced one of the most eloquent eulogies that ever fell from his lips. Near the conclusion of his remarks he said—"Farewell, noble patriot! heroic soldier! faithful statesman! generous friend! loved by all means the least, although among the last of friends!"

The eulogies in the House were equally eloquent, eloquent and impressive. Mr. Keitt, of S. C., made the most affecting remarks. In concluding he said: "I will lay a glove on his freshly closed grave, where ambitions are hushed and rivalries are forever still." No Senator had warmer friends than the late lamented Senator from Texas. He was called to the Vice-President's Chair just before the adjournment of the Senate at the last Congress. And as he dissolved that body, little did his members think that this loved one would pass from their midst before the National Councils reassembled. The Senate galleries were crowded to their utmost extent, and the spectators listened in breathless silence and with an overflowing heart of sympathy to the affecting remarks of Senators on his untimely death. But

"When the bright guardians of a country die, The grateful tear in tenderness will start; And the keen anguish of a red-ey'd eye Disclose the deep affliction of the heart."

Mr. John H. Wheeler, of this city, our former Minister to Nicaragua, is engaged in writing a history of that country. As there exists none at the present time it will prove to be a most valuable and interesting work. It will contain the recital of Walker's course in that country and will present many new and historical facts.

Washington is adopting many new facilities for rapidity in the transaction of business which characterizes our commercial cities. Among them may be named the establishing of city telegraph lines. The first one ever built here has just been placed in operation. It extends from Willards' Hotel (West end) to the famous National Hotel, a few squares from the Capital. It is so arranged that messages can be transmitted direct to Northern and South Western Cities. This is of great importance to the Departments and Bankers located in the Western section of the city. The instrument used is the Home Telephone Telegraph, which prints the messages in plain Roman capitals, instead of ticking them out in hieroglyphics, which have to be translated before they can be read by the public. As the Press and Telegraph are indispensable institutions, your correspondent was of course present at the opening of this new line. He would be wanting in courtesy if he did not mention the kindness of the gentlemanly operator, Mr. C. B. Boyes, who explained the working of this lightning-telegraph-printing machine, and who sent a sentiment over the wires for "The Times." Instantly congratulations were returned from the various offices on the line, complimenting in high terms the bold stand your excellent paper had taken in Southern literature.

Senator Douglas gave the largest, if not the most fashionable, reception of the season at his new mansion, on Tuesday evening of last week. Twelve hundred invitations were issued, and there were none who did not accept them. Both Houses of Congress were invited en masse. Dancing was the principal amusement of the evening, and the supper the greatest feature of the entertainment. Eight hundred persons sat down to the table at one time, and such a popping of champagne-corks has not been heard by a large number who were there, for a long time, as was self-evident to the sober looker-on. It was apparent that many did not possess that valuable (?) land-bomb, entitled, "Etiquette at Washington."

If a European were suddenly landed in our Metropolis, and allowed to see the lavish expenditure of money here, for a few weeks, he would think that the financial crisis had not reached the Capital of the Western Continent, and would find his hands in holy horror at finding this asylum, and exclaim, *Mirabile dictu! Mirabile dictu!*

"Rewarding Commodore Paulding" for capturing Walker and his followers by presenting him a medal, has become a subject of much interest in the Senate. The resolution to present him with an honorary medal has attached to it an amendment, ensuring him for his conduct. Several Senators have spoken pro and con on the resolution with or without the amendment. Yesterday (Monday) Senator Pearce, of Md., made a speech in favor of the main resolution. It was lengthy and interesting and he argued the subject ably. Among the prominent rumors, which are afloat now, is one to the effect that the Government intends organizing a military force on the Pacific Coast, to proceed against the Mormons in the Spring. This is hardly to be credited. The President has no authority to call out volunteers while Congress is in session without a law being passed, previously, to that effect. In the present state of business before Congress, it would be impossible to prepare, report, and pass a bill in sufficient time to do any good; and even if such a bill be passed immediately, a Pacific force of volunteers could not be raised and proceed to Utah in time to render the main portion of the Army any service, taking into consideration the present Army orders now in force. Lieut. Gen'l. Scott has not yet decided to go to the Pacific coast.

The Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, will make a report this week on the President's special message relative to Paulding and Walker. It will approve of the message, but states that the Commodore certainly violated his instructions. The report, I learn, also recommends an amendment to the neutrality laws, of a very effective and stringent character. It will meet with opposition.

I was one week ahead of time in mentioning Lord Napier's celebration of the Royal Marriage; (which took place probably yesterday in London) as it was at one time understood that the marriage would transpire on the 18th, instead of

the 25th of January. The *fete*, in honor of it, will take place during this week at the magnificent residence of the British Minister. From the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, I learn that fourteen patents were granted to citizens of North Carolina, during the year 1857. Most of the inventions were for improvements in Agricultural implements.

I will close this waif of political and miscellaneous news, by promising you more gossip next week—including a few remarks on the second level of the President which takes place this evening.

ANGUS.

THE BUSY WORLD.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The transactions of the past week indicate an improvement in financial matters. Cotton has been as high as 10 cents; and it is probable that it will reach 11, though on the 22nd it had declined in New Orleans to 24c. The improvement of money matters in Europe, as brought by the last arrival will have a good effect upon our money markets.

BURNING CORN FOR FUEL.—The Chicago Tribune says: "We need to hear that among the wonders of 'the West,' the practice, in times of little prices and much hog, of burning *corn* on the river steamers, as the cheapest fuel was not the least. Latterly we have supposed that western men had outgrown the necessity of what would ordinarily be criminal waste, but a gentleman who has just returned from a trip on the Illinois Central tells us that at Kaukauna, only a few hours' ride from this city, he found a man burning good sound corn-in-the-ear in his stove. Inquiring the reason of what was to him shameful, he was told that while poor coal was worth 30 cents per 100 lbs. at the depot, unthrashed corn was dull at 25 cents for the same weight."

SURPLUS WHEAT IN CANADA.—The Toronto Colonist, in a statistical article on the grain crops of Canada West, states that the surplus wheat on hand is not less than 8,000,000 of bushels, and that no facilities exist unless they are afforded by the Grand Trunk railway for the exportation of this produce. Hitherto Canada has had purchasers for its surplus wheat in every frontier town of the United States, and indeed, purchasers in the New England States and New York have regulated prices in Canada; but this year the United States itself has a surplus crop, probably better saved than that of Canada. The occurrence, so fortunate for the United States, is the means of locking up in Canada for the present some two millions sterling worth of produce, for which there seems to be no outlet.

AMERICANS TAKEN PRISONERS.—The Madison (Fla.) Messenger, of the 9th inst., states that a letter had been received from Captain Willard, in which he says it was thought Captain Cone and his command were taken prisoners by the Indians, and that a large force was preparing to go to the rescue.

NICARAGUA APPROVES OF THE ACT.—The Nicaraguan Minister, in a letter to Mr. Cass published in the Union, returns thanks to the U. S. Government for arresting Walker on Nicaraguan soil. Nicaragua does not feel that her sovereignty has been violated in the least, and Mr. Yrisarri says that the sum of \$300,000 was subscribed to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; \$250,000 to the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad; \$50,000 to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad. The Hemphill company has proposed to lease its road to the Baltimore and Ohio company, and it is said the latter will take the lease, the subject having been referred to a committee for consideration.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MORMONS.—Washington, Jan. 21.—It is understood in Washington, that the War Department is about to dispatch Gen. Scott to the Pacific coast, for the purpose of organizing a force to operate against the Mormons from that side.

THE TALLEST MEN.—From a notice of surgeon-general Lawson's report in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, it is ascertained that the tallest men enlisted in the United States army are from the State of Georgia, where, out of one hundred enlisted, thirty were six feet and over; while the shortest men are from N. York, where only four out of one hundred were six feet. The tallest recruit from Georgia was six feet six and a half inches, and the mean height of the recruits there was five feet eight inches. The tallest enlisted man from New York was five feet one and a half inches, and the mean height of New York recruits was five feet six inches. The southern and western States produce the tallest men, and the middle and eastern States the shortest.

HIGH WATERS IN GEORGIA.—We learn that breaches were made in both the Atlanta and La Grange, and the Muscogee Rail Roads, on Thursday last, by the high waters; but both roads were repaired in time to prevent any detention of the trains. Our informant states that all the water courses of Georgia over which he passed were overflowing their banks.

TEXAS.—There has recently appeared in many papers a statement that a division of Texas into two States is contemplated by the people of that State, because of this reason: The San Antonio Ledger has the following: "It is true that the subject has been alluded to by some of our papers, but that it was generally taken up, is not the case. The idea of subdivision has not received favor with the people and is not likely to do so."

It is said that *acts* speak louder than words; which, if true, we predict a more noisy work for Congress than has yet been created by bleeding Kansas, or outraged Walker; for it is announced that Mr. John Cochrane intends presenting an early day—

A bill for the re-enactment of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned,' approved April 20, 1849," and which expired March 10, 1849, by its own limitation; or for the re-enactment of certain parts thereof.

THE POSTON SUBMARINE EXPEDITION to the Caribbean Sea to recover the *espee* on the San Pedro, have received the "dollars," several hundred in rolls having been obtained. It is proved by official documents that she had on board at the time of the catastrophe 83,000.00, of which \$1,600,000.00 was in gold. Of this large sum, till now, only about \$400,000 have been recovered, which were obtained by means of a diving bell. This is the only successful attempt ever made to penetrate the hull, where there is every reason to believe that the bulk of the specie will be found.

LOCUSTS.—A correspondent of the Washington National Intelligencer says that these pests will this year appear in the State of Mississippi, and most probably extend northwardly into a small portion of South-western Tennessee. They will also appear in a portion of the southern section of Louisiana, particularly in the parishes of East and West Feliciana. They will not extend east of the ridge in Mississippi; but appear there (east of the ridge) in 1859, in connection with other large districts in Alabama, Georgia, &c. These locusts belong to the Southern tribe of thirteen years locusts.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the United States Treasury have considerably improved during the past week. The \$100 notes have been issued at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars per day. None of a larger denomination have yet been received from the engravers.

STIPULES FOR UTAH.—The Quartermaster-General is engaged in making preliminary arrangements for furthering the supplies of the army in Utah, but there is no money now available for the purchases.

A WHOLE FAMILY IN PRISON.—On the 12th instant a young girl about seventeen years of age, named Ann Cone, was brought before the police court and was charged of disorderly conduct, and was sentenced to the House of refuge until she is 16 years of age. In passing sentence Judge Prudden stated that she was the last of the family at large; that the father was now confined in the penitentiary for life on a charge of killing a man; that two sisters, older than the prisoner, were in the city prison where they have been several times, although quite young in years; and that a still younger brother and sister were in the house of refuge; and now the last of the family would be sent to keep them company. On leaving the court room, Ann used the most insulting language to the court, and on being taken below, went into the most violent paroxysm of anger, requiring the efforts of several officers to control her. On learning the fact, Judge Prudden sentenced her to ten days in the dungeon, on bread and water, in hopes to reduce her to subjection and then to be transferred to the house of refuge. A father and five children spending their lives in a prison is indeed a sad spectacle.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

REPRISAL.—Some of the papers of Wheeling intimate that there is a sentiment prevailing among some of its citizens, in favor of a repudiation of the debt, or the accruing interest thereon, which has been contracted by Wheeling in subscriptions to different railroads. The bonds issued by that city in behalf of railroads, amounting to \$1,500,000, of which the sum of \$300,000 was subscribed to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; \$250,000 to the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad; \$50,000 to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad. The Hemphill company has proposed to lease its road to the Baltimore and Ohio company, and it is said the latter will take the lease, the subject having been referred to a committee for consideration.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—An Irishman was murdered in Johnston county, N. C. a few days ago, by John J. Massey and Haywood Rains. They beat the unfortunate man to death with sticks, and gouged his eyes out. The murderers effected their escape. Whiskey was the cause of this bloody deed.

GREAT FIRE.—Hartford, Conn., Jan. 23.—The building owned by Willis Thrall, in this city, and occupied by several manufacturers, was burned last night. Loss \$100,000. It was the largest fire that has occurred here in twenty years. Many persons were thrown out of employment.

GOOD TASTE IN DRESS.—A young lady in one of the leading circles at Washington was complimented by a gentleman on the simplicity and good taste of her dress, at an evening party. She replied—"I am glad you like my dress; it cost just eleven dollars, and I made every stitch of it myself." When our young ladies pride themselves upon the home manufacture and cheapness of their attire, instead of the expensiveness and foreign importation, we shall have fewer "broken" fathers and husbands.

PROGRESS OF TELEGRAM.—The new word "telegram," which is sanctioned by the London Times, Examiner, Spectator and other high British authorities, will be inserted in this new edition of Webster's dictionary, to be issued this week by the Brothers Mason, publishers. It had previously been introduced in all the dictionaries of the Longman's in London. Why don't they sanction the word "bogus?"

S. C. BANKS.—The Comptroller General of South Carolina has demanded of the suspended banks of Charleston payment of the second month's penalty for suspension of specie payments, under the act of 1840. The Planters and Mechanics' Bank and the South western Railroad Bank have anticipated the demand, and paid the penalty. The other suspended banks of the city have not yet paid. The Charleston Courier maintains that the Comptroller General has no right to exact this payment the same having been released by the act of the Legislature at its last session, suspending the operation of the act of 1840.

FROM HAVANA.—There is late news from Havana that the slave trade is openly pursued on the coast of Cuba. It is stated that a slaver lately drove off by force the boats of a Spanish war schooner, sent to intercept her, and landed her cargo in defiance of the naval officers. Santa Anna was said to be in Havana, preparing, with the aid of Spain, for a vigorous effort to regain his foothold and power in Mexico.

COMMERCIAL.

GREENSBORO MARKET, Jan. 28.
Reported expressly for the Times.
By Gilmer & Hendrix, Merchants, West Market.
Bacon 16 1/2 @ 18; Beef 4 @ 4 1/2; Dressed 20 @ 22; Butter 14 @ 16; Coffee 14 @ 16; Candles, Tallow 12 @ 15; Admiration 27 @ 30; Hops 15 @ 16; Corn 60 @ 62; Meal 50 @ 52; Chickens 10 @ 12; Eggs 10; Feathers 40 @ 45; Flour 5 00 @ 5 50; Flaxseed 1 00; Hides, green 6; dried 10; Hay 60 @ 65; Lard 16 @ 18; Molasses 50 @ 55; Nails 6 @ 7; Oats 30; Pork 8 @ 9; Sugar, Brown 12 @ 14; Leaf 18; Crushed 18; Clarified 16; Tallow 12 @ 15; Wheat 80 @ 1 00, white 26 @ 30.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 25.
Reported expressly for the Times.
By Geo. H. Kelley, Dealer in Provisions and Groceries.
Bacon, Hog, 22 @ 25; western sides 12 1/2 @ 17; western shoulders 11 @ 12; Apple 60 @ 75; Brandy peach 1 25 @ 60, apple 60 @ 75; Butter 25 @ 28; Beans 24 @ 25; Cheese 10 @ 12; Candles, admiration 24 @ 25, sperm 35 @ 40; Coffee 14 @ 16; Corn 60 @ 62; Flour 5 00 @ 5 50; Hops 15 @ 16; Lard 16 @ 18; Molasses 50 @ 55; Nails 6 @ 7; Oats 30; Pork 8 @ 9; Sugar, Brown 12 @ 14; Leaf 18; Crushed 18; Clarified 16; Tallow 12 @ 15; Wheat 80 @ 1 00, white 26 @ 30.

NORFOLK MARKET, Jan. 28.
Reported expressly for the Times.
By Rowland & Bros., Commission Merchants.
Flour, Family 6 50 @ 6 75; Extra 1 00 @ 1 25; Superfine 1 25 @ 1 50; Dried Apples, 1 lb. of Corn, Mixed 1 50 @ 1 75; Yellow 1 75 @ 2 00; Peaches 40 @ 45; Wheat, White No. 1, 1 15 @ 1 20; No. 2, 1 10 @ 1 15; No. 3, 1 05 @ 1 10; No. 4, 1 00 @ 1 05; No. 5, 95 @ 1 00; No. 6, 90 @ 95; No. 7, 85 @ 90; No. 8, 80 @ 85; No. 9, 75 @ 80; No. 10, 70 @ 75; No. 11, 65 @ 70; No. 12, 60 @ 65; No. 13, 55 @ 60; No. 14, 50 @ 55; No. 15, 45 @ 50; No. 16, 40 @ 45; No. 17, 35 @ 40; No. 18, 30 @ 35; No. 19, 25 @ 30; No. 20, 20 @ 25; No. 21, 15 @ 20; No. 22, 10 @ 15; No. 23, 5 @ 10; No. 24, 0 @ 5.

Business Cards.
Geo. W. Cothran,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
108-110 LOCKPORT, NIAGARA COUNTY, N. Y.

BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
155-156 NEW YORK. [2-ly]

JOHN W. PAYNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAVING permanently located in
Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts
of Randolph, Davidson, and Guilford, and
promptly attend to the collection of all claims
placed in his hands. 531y

H. C. FREEMAN,
ABROTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
2-ly

THE TIMES

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE AUTHOR.
FROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.
BY J. WOODRUFF LEWIS.

He had been wronged! and in his heart no trace
Of mercy lingered for his hated race.
He deemed them all his foes, and felt them dead
His life a desert in an endless shade.
To such stern fancies his soul had been driven,
He had no love for man nor hope of heaven.
The first he hated, and the last was sought;
In his dark broodings to the vengeance sought.
He lived and suffered—'twas to make his power
The dread avenger of a fatal hour.
He lived and suffered—'twas to make them feel
Like writhing serpents 'neath a deadly heel!
His hate was fierce, but he was sworn to make
That hate as deadly as an envenomed snake;
Nor cared he mortal when his breath was given,
If he had but avenged wrongs ungiven—
If he had but avenged the wronged wronged,
And eased the burnings of revenge that throng
His seared and teeming brain, and made its
The funeral fires of a mortal night!

LOOK UP.
BY FOXINGOOR.

Look up, look up! though dark the day
With heavy clouds of sorrow,
Look up, look up! there'll be a ray
To light thy sky to-morrow.
Friends yet are true thy soul to bless
With words of cheering tenderness.
Look up, look up! and see that star
Which shines in Friendship's azure,
And sheds upon thee from afar
Its beams of priceless treasure.
Look up! and crush beneath thy tread
Care's thorns, with which thy heart hath bed.
Go thou, and search creation round;
Go to Golconda's diamond shore;
Or where is found the yellow ore—
Room far and wide through earth's domain,
Where flowers ambrosial deck the plains;
And tell me, man, oh! tell me where
Canst thou find that which is so fair;
Go, dwell in Eden's lovely bowers,
And call the Paradisean flowers;
List to the feathered choir, that there
Pursue their strains in morning air;
Ere yet the perky dew has fled,
From off its sweet ambrosial bed;
Queens your thirst at its purring stream;
On beds of roses sleep and dream,
And tell me, if in visions bright
There'er was angel that could delight;
Or your heart and will beguile
So much as woman's lovely smile!

WOMAN'S SMILE.
BY ANYCUS.

Go thou, and search creation round;
Go to Golconda's diamond shore;
Or where is found the yellow ore—
Room far and wide through earth's domain,
Where flowers ambrosial deck the plains;
And tell me, man, oh! tell me where
Canst thou find that which is so fair;
Go, dwell in Eden's lovely bowers,
And call the Paradisean flowers;
List to the feathered choir, that there
Pursue their strains in morning air;
Ere yet the perky dew has fled,
From off its sweet ambrosial bed;
Queens your thirst at its purring stream;
On beds of roses sleep and dream,
And tell me, if in visions bright
There'er was angel that could delight;
Or your heart and will beguile
So much as woman's lovely smile!

HOTEL LIFE.
BY INA CLAYTON.

There are probably some who like the
bustle and confusion attending hotel life,
but to one of my quiet habits and tastes
it is somewhat annoying; one year's ex-
perience has convinced me that this is no
idle conjecture. I am quite out of patience
with clamorous chambermaids, consequen-
tial porters, and with waiters generally, and
the wheezing, sneezing little man who oc-
cupies an adjoining room by no means
an object of attraction; he makes a polite
bow and addresses me cordially whenever
I chance to meet him, and he sometimes
stops to pick up my handkerchief or gloves
when I accidentally drop them, yet all of
these favors cannot make me like him; I
am determined I will not like him, and
that is the end of it. Next comes the
couple who room exactly over my head,
a married couple, forthwith, neither of which
meets my idea of perfection; the lady is a
fine dashing creature, she has been a re-
igning belle, not many years since, but she is
altogether too vain, and fond of parade to
suit me. We profess to be good friends,
but I am desperately afraid the friendship
is scarce, which exists between us; her
husband is a man of the world given to
money making more than to dancing atten-
tion upon his admired consort; it seems to
be sufficient for him to know that others
think her beautiful. I sometimes pity
her, knowing that she did not once dream
that her husband would become regardless
of her attractions; but enough of this
couple, for there are a thousand and one
more who crowd this mammoth hotel as
worthy of notice as the aforesaid. Never-
theless we must content ourselves by glanc-
ing at the character of one worthy artist;
I admire him because he is quiet and de-
mure and wonderfully gifted, his soul seems
wrapped up in his profession, he evidently
gives but little thought to the world a-
round him, but lives within himself, and
his genius is able to sustain him; he told
me a pitiful story the other day with re-
gard to himself and Amy Rogers, how
truly he had loved her and she had re-
turned his affection, but the old story
must be told; her parents had forbidden
him admittance to their house, and now
Amy was lost to him. I quietly listened
to his tale of wrong, and then I put a flea
into his ear which I fancy will be the
means of bringing about a right state of
things, he said he would follow my advice,
and he doubted not Amy would yet be his.
I felt glad to even add one ray of sun-
shine to his troubled heart. He is now
a poor student, but I doubt not his name
will some day be great. But I must quit
writing, for my brain is nearly crazed with
the din and confusion peculiar to a hotel,
so I might enjoy it, but I do not.

FERNS AND MOSSES.
BY MATTIE MELNOTTE.

How beautiful they are at this season
when all is desolate without! The leaves
have faded and fallen—the rain and dew
have bestrewn them in thick, wet moss, and
the rustle of Autumn has ceased. The
old trees stretch forth their bare and scraggy
limbs, waving to and fro in the wintry
blast, whilst the grey moss in shaggy tufts,
with kind prismatic tints, greys their rough-
ness. The sky wears a heavy, gloomy ap-
pearance; and impenetrable mists skirt
the horizon. It is cold and cheerless with-
out, nothing inviting a woodland stroll,
unless it be to ponder on the gloomy gran-

der, which, in midwinter applies so well
to the woods and especially swamps. It
is beyond the power of imagination to pic-
ture the appearance of one of these moss-
covered mounds. One must behold to feel their
dreadness; to feel that sense of awe mingled
with admiration. Interminable rows of the
tall spires rise to the view, their long,
straight bodies rearing upward without a
limb or twig to break the sameness and
the whole scene shrouded in a dim, misty
light by the matted branches above; doubt-
ful whether in summer the rays of the
noontide sun pierce the green canopy, and
sparkle on the still waters which lie at
their roots. Truly it is a grand, gloomy
scene.

But we are searching for ferns and mos-
ses. How refreshing to find them, to touch
their green leaves! And something to the
heart to know that however dreary the
scene or lonely the feelings, there still
springs up in some hidden spot a green
leaf, a downy fern, or sprig of moss—
this vale of tears, finds no kindness, no
green spot in existence, no fern or moss
that clings to the rugged recesses of the
heart.

Indians in Washington.

A delegation of Indian chiefs and war-
riors at Washington, and the Star
gives an account of their visit to the
Smithsonian Institution:—On Monday
morning, about twenty of the Indian chiefs
and warriors now in the city, visited the
Smithsonian Institution, and were con-
ducted through the various departments,
where they evinced their surprise and
delight, at their wild fashion. In the
picture gallery (Stanley's Indian paintings)
they were particularly interested by the
representation of a war dance around two
captives—a woman and child. They were
much disappointed at not finding portraits
of their own tribes in the gallery.

In the apparatus room, a number of
them were induced to join hands, and a
severe galvanic shock was given them.
Some of them gave vent to the significant
"Ugh," indicating their surprise, and
turned fiercely about to discover the person
they supposed had struck them; others
rubbed their arms and elbows, and, from
the general talk in their own language,
one would suppose they had entered upon
a scientific discussion of the nature of the
singular manifestations.

Afterwards several of them took shocks
singly, and it was curious to witness the
grim determination with which these
stoics of the wilderness undertook to as-
sume that air of impassiveness which tra-
dition asserts they maintain when un-
dergoing torture as captives. But it was no
longer they had to knuckle to science, and
as one after the other of the astonished
braves was doubled up, tumbled upon his
knees, and knocked into a heap generally
by the powerful battery, he was saluted by
most uproarious jeers and laughter by his
fellows.

Some of the party mounted the high
north tower of the Institute; but when at
the top only one of them could be prevail-
ed upon to approach the edge and look
down the dizzy height—most of them
spitting down as soon as they reached the
summit.

One of them was observed placing small
pieces of tobacco on the parapet. The in-
terpreter explained that this was intended
as an offering to the Great Spirit as the
Indians believed that at this height they
were nearer the deity than they had ever
before, and accordingly improved the
opportunity to pay their worship.
On descending the Indians had a grand
dance with singing, in the lecture room
and shortly after concluded this visit, most
interesting to both the Indians and the
"pale faces," pre-ent.

Wayside Thoughts.

When the enemy shall come in like a
flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up
a standard against him. Isaiah lii. 19.

The apostle Peter compares Satan to a
roaring lion that continually goes about
seeking whom he may devour. It is his
constant study to harass and perplex
God's dear children, but blessed be God,
he can proceed no further than he is pleased
to permit him, and if he should come
in like a flood, God will take care that his
Spirit shall lift up a standard against him.
Remember, my reader, it is no sin to be
tempted; the sin is in receiving, or agree-
ing with the temptation. Christ himself
was tempted, but he resisted the tempter;
and it is the privilege to fly unto Christ
under every temptation. Tell him thy
case, implore his assistance, and depend
upon it he will take care that even tempta-
tions shall be among those "all things"
that work together for thy good. Forget
not the exhortation of the Lord, "Draw
nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to
you. Resist the devil, and he will flee
from you. The devil knoweth how to
deliver the godly out of temptations. There
hath no temptation taken you but such
as is common to men; but God is faith-
ful, who will not suffer you to be tempt-
ed above that ye are able."

This is the Christian's chief joy,
His faithful God is ever nigh;
Whose rod, staff, and promised grace,
Protect him through this wilderness.

GROWTH OF MIND.—We wonder, indeed,
when we are told that one day we shall be
the angels of God. I apprehend that as great
a wonder has been realized already on the
earth. I apprehend that the distance between
the mind of Newton and of a Hottentot may
have been as great as between Newton and
an angel. There is another view still more
striking. This Newton, who lived his calm,
sublime eye to the heavens, and read among
the planets and stars the great law of the
universal universe, was, 40 or 50 years before,
an infant, without one clear perception, and
unable to distinguish his nurse's arm from the
pillow on which he slept. Howard, too,
who, under the strength of an all-sustaining
grace, explored the depths of human suffering,
was, 40 or 50 years before, an infant, wholly
absorbed in himself, grasping at all he saw,
and almost breaking his little heart with
fits of passion when the eldest toy was with-
held. Has not man already traversed as wide
a space as separates him from angels?—
Channing.

A wise man endeavors to shine in
himself; a fool to outshine others; the first
is humbled by the sense of his own infir-
mities; the last lifted up by the discovery
of those which he observes in others. The
wise man considers what he wants, and
the fool what he abounds in. The wise
man is happy when he gains his own ap-
probation; and the fool, when he recom-
mends himself to the applause of those a-
bout him.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

CALLED AND ARRANGED FOR THE "TIMES."
An immense store of rich knowledge is about the world, wait-
ing to be brought to light, and which, if suitably arranged, could
be made to do more good than any other knowledge. It is the
business of the "TIMES" to collect and arrange this knowledge,
and to make it accessible to the public. The "TIMES" is a
valuable source of information to the public, and it is the
business of the "TIMES" to make it accessible to the public.

AIR POISON.—People have often said
that no difference can be detected in the
analysis of pure and impure air. This
is one of the vulgar errors difficult to dis-
lodge from the ordinary brain. The fact
is that the condensed air of a crowded
room gives a deposit, which, if allowed to
remain a few days, forms a solid, thick
glutinous mass, having a strong odor of
animal matter. If examined by the mi-
croscope, it is seen to undergo a remark-
able change. First of all, it is converted
into a vegetable growth, and this is fol-
lowed by the production of multitudes
of animalcules—decisive proof that it must
contain organic matter, otherwise it could
not nourish organic beings. A writer in
Dickens's Household Words, in remarking
upon this subject, says that this was the
result arrived at by Dr. Angus Smith, in
his beautiful experiments on the air and
water of towns, wherein he showed how
the lungs and skin gave out organic mat-
ter, which is, in itself, a deadly poison,
producing headache, sickness, disease, or
epidemic, according to its strength. Why,
if a few drops of the liquid matter, ob-
tained by the condensation of the air of a
foul locality, introduced into the vein of a
dog, can produce death by the usual phe-
nomena of typhus fever, what incalculable
evils must not it produce on those human
beings who breathe it again and again,
rendered sicker and less capable of sus-
taining life with every breath drawn?
Such contamination of the air, and conse-
quent hot-bed of fever and epidemic, it is
easily within the power of man to remove.
Ventilation and cleanliness will do all, so
far as the abolition of this evil goes; and
ventilation and cleanliness are not mirac-
les to be prayed for, but certain results
of common obedience to the laws of God.

A PIECE OF INGENUITY.—We were
shown, says the Scientific American, the
other day, a remarkable piece of work,
the result of much patience and persever-
ance. It consisted of a glass bottle, the
height of which was only one foot, and in
which were constructed several reels of
wood, having on them 3,437 beads, 120
yards of silk, and 8 china images; al-
together this curious bottle contained 3,688
pieces, so jointed and framed that they
filled the bottle, and had all been put
together through the neck. But the crown-
ing work was the stopper, from which four
pieces projected in the form of a cross,
so that it could not be withdrawn, and
the question with us was, how was it
got in? This bottle is the work of Mr.
F. A. Fabvier, of this city, and is well
worthy the attention of the connoisseur
and curious. There are two on exhibi-
tion at the Crystal Palace.

RHEUMATISM.—Lemon juice is prin-
cipally relied upon by the physicians of
London for the cure of this stubborn and
painful disease. Dose for a man, three
tablespoonfuls a day.

TO BROIL VENISON.—Cut thin slices;
mix salt crumbs of bread with salt, pep-
per, and spice; egg the slices, dip into
the seasoned bread, broil over a clear fire,
serve with a gravy sauce.

NEVER GO THE WHOLE HOG.—A fat
hog is the very quintessence of oserfula
and carbonic acid gas, and he who eats it
must not expect thereby to build up a
sound physical organism. While it con-
tributes heat, not the twentieth part of it
is nitrogen—the base of muscle.

An exchange gives us this paragraph,
which we cordially endorse as being sound
practical truth. Fat pork was never de-
signed for human food. It is material
for breath, and nothing more—see Liebig
and other organic chemists and physiolo-
gists; it makes no red meat or muscle.
The prize-fighter is not allowed to eat it;
all that is not consumed by the lungs, re-
mains to clog the body with fat.—Scientific
American.

NEURALGIA.—A new remedy for neu-
ralgia has been for some time prescribed
with success by a physician of one of the
British hospitals, in the cases of patients
suffering from that very painful affection
under his care. The remedy used is the
valerianate of ammonia—a new chemical
compound.

WISE COUNSELS.—Your character can-
not be essentially injured except by your
own acts.
If any speak evil of you, let your life
be so that none will believe him.
Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.
Ever live (misfortunes excepted) with-
in your income.
When you retire to bed, think over
what you have been doing during the day.
Make no haste to be rich, if you would
prosper.
Small and steady gains give competency
with tranquility of mind.
Never play at any game of chance.
Avoid temptation, through fear that
you may not withstand it.
Earn money before you spend it.
Never run in debt unless you see a way
to get out again.
Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid
it.
Do not marry until you are able to sup-
port a wife.
Never speak evil of any one.
Be just before you are generous.
Keep yourself innocent, if you would
be happy.
Save when you are young to spend when
you are old.
Read over the above maxims at least
once a week.

AVOID EXTREMES.—The inevitable
tendency of fanaticism to error is well
told in the following brief witicism, which
at the same time, gently hints the impor-
tance of our having an eye to our zeal in
everything:
"A gentleman asked a friend whether
Mr. Smith was not a moderate man?
'Oh yes,' said he, 'very much so. In-
deed, I may say, he is free for modera-
tion.'"
"Oh, Mary, dear, my heart is breaking!
Is it, indeed, Mr. Closset? so much the
better for you." "Why so? my child?"
"Because, when it is broken out-and-out
you may sell off the pieces for gun-flints."
Exit Mr. Closset with a flea somewhere
and a mitten pinned to his coat-tail!

Whoever is afraid of submitting any
question, civil or religious, to the test of
free discussion, is more in love with his
own opinion than with truth.

Opposition sometimes is more the result
of envy than a settled conviction of prop-
riety.

Newspapers have been called the only
paper currency that is worth more than
gold or silver.

If a man would register all his opinions
upon love, politics, religion, learning, &c.,
belonging to his youth, and so on to old
age, what a bundle of inconsistencies
and contradictions would appear at last.

Salad for the Solitary.

With fresh wood, and fragrant flowers,
The one green grassy plain,
The one bright blue sky,
The one sweet air,
The one pure water,
The one true love,
The one true life,
The one true death,
The one true resurrection,
The one true kingdom,
The one true God,
The one true Jesus,
The one true Holy Spirit,
The one true Church,
The one true Sacrament,
The one true Eucharist,
The one true Communion,
The one true Fellowship,
The one true Unity,
The one true Peace,
The one true Joy,
The one true Hope,
The one true Faith,
The one true Love,
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The one true Death,
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